MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1881.

Amusements To-day. lend my of Music-Minist Stregoff. E'Jon Opera Hous - The Macrotte Rooth's Theater-Birked Street. B ooklyn Park Theater-Harts of the Buonell's Museum Brandway and Mile st. Duly's Theater-Quits Grand Opera House-Baren Endelph. Haverly's 11th St. Theater-Across the Continent.

H verts's N.b'o's Garden-The World. Inverty's 5th Av. Theatre-The Has offe Baverly's Theatre, Brook yo-Tie Stratuglats, Hedison Square Theatre-The Professor. Med son square Garden-Cross Metrep-litan Concert Ball Concett. New Theatre Comign -The Major Sevelle Thentre, Brooklyn, E. D. N. Geraldine Son Francisco Minstrets Broodway and 20th of Standard Theatre - A Messager from Juris Section. Union Square Theatr -The Rivals. Windsor Theatre A Cold of the State

The regular circulation of TRE SUN for the week ending Sept. 10, 1881, was:

Total for the week ....

The President was in a high fever all day resterday. His pulse in the morning was 104 and his temperature above the normal limit. In their morning bulletin the physicians explained that the febrile rise of the night had come later than usual, and nad lasted longer. It appears to have lasted and increased through the day. the pulse at one time rising to 115, and the

temperature to 102. The physicians, it is now reported, acknowledge that an abscess has formed upon one of the lungs. Two Members of the Cabinet Shocked. It will be recollected that when Mr. BLAINE, who had devoured with eagerness every bulletin issued by the doctors, was first admitted to the bedside of the Presi-

dent, several weeks after he was shot, he

was overpowered at the sight of a man so

emaciated, remarking, after he came out,

that Gen. GARFIELD'S limbs looked like those of a prisoner who had been starved to death at Andersonville. Secretary WINDOM was admitted to see the President last Saturday, for the first time since the shooting. He seems to have been even more shocked at Gen. GARPIELD'S

emaciation than Mr. BLAINE. At this intelligence the people will increase for the President's recovery, in which not only church members, but all good and patriotic citizens, will join.

Disability-The Meaning and Application of the Term as Used in the Constitution of the United States Fairly and Fully Considered.

The Constitution of the United States provides that:

"In case of the removal of the President from office or his death, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring who officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or President shall be elected."

The words inability and disability are obviously used as synonymous in this section of the Constitution; and the lexicog raphers define them as synonymes.

What do these words, as used in the Constitution, mean?

Disability may be moral, intellectual, or physical: or it may be all three of these.

Must a President be disabled in all three respects-that is, morally, intellectually, and physically-to authorize the assumption of his office by the Vice-President?

Not necessarily, we apprehend. If he were physically strong, and yet in a condition of dementia, or of hopeless insanity, we conclude the case provided for by the Constitution would have arisen.

So if his intellect retained its brightness and clearness, but he were speechless and unable to move, such a condition, if of sufficient permanency, might fill the constitutional requirement of inability or disability which would authorize and require the Vice-President to exercise the powers and duties of President.

But we do not conceive that every tranelent or temporary suspension of certain mental or physical powers of the President comes within this constitutional provision.

All but one of the Presidents that this country has ever had, have been disabled to discharge the powers and duties of the office about one-third of the time, or eight hours out of twenty-four, by sleep, which the old Greeks tell us is the brother of death. Yet no Vice-President ever concelved the idea of taking the oath of office as President the moment the President feil asleep.

The exception was John Quincy Adams, who used to limit his sleep to four hours; and skin, his clothes lying on the bank of the river, he would be swashing about in the Potomac. This was his quinine to guard against the malaria of the White House.

But even Mr. Adams-great and glorious old man eloquent, the friend of humanity, the fearless champion of liberty, as we remember him-used to make up for his very limited rest by little naps in the evening. In conversation with a friend he would make a few remarks, and while the friend was replying he would fall asleep. As he already knew almost everything, he did not need to hear the answer; and when the sound of the friend's voice died away he would rouse up, and, with a constant outpouring of a flood of instruction, continue the conversation.

Still, during these brief paps Mr. ADAMS may be said to have been literally disqualified to discharge the powers and duties of

And in the chrysalis, imperfectly developed state of existence, in which we are in this world, most men are as good as dead, lost in the embraces of the brother of death. just about one-third of the time.

Our helplessness in this particular was once powerfully set forth by William H. BEWARD, in a memorable interview which we held with him at his house in Washington. "Why, sir," said he, "it is but a few hours a man can keep awake, anyway. If he

knows that just as soon as he goes to sleep it will be fired off, and he will be blown to atoms, still, in a little while he will drop to sleep, simply because he cannot keep awake any longer."

It may be argued that when a President is asleep he may be readily awakened, and restored from his temporary disability; and when he is voluntarily absent he may soon return: just so the doctors have nearly all along been telling us that Gen. GARFIELD was doing well, and would be restored from his temporary disability-if any such disabillty existed.

Presidents are like other men in this respect. Temporary inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office falls on them upon the average about three hundred and sixty-five times a year, every year of a term.

Now, it cannot be any inability or disability of this kind that the Constitution means. It must be not only a disability in one respect, or in more respects than one, but it must be of a considerable degree of

Moreover, the inability or disability must be certain, and not, by any possibility, merely conjectural or imaginary.

To come directly to the question which now agitates the public mind, and is under discussion by the leading public journals: Does the condition of JAMES A. GARFIELD present a case of disability such as is provided for by the Constitution ? We think not.

What executive duty has he failed to per-

form? The public offices to which the President appoints are, with very few exceptions, all filled. It is true there are a great many applicants for the removal of existing officers and for appointment to the vacancies thus to be created; but the President is under no constitutional obligation within any limited period, or at any time, to even consider these applications. For not doing it he may be shot, as he was shot by GUITEAU, or otherwise feloniously assaulted: but he cannot for such cause be removed or superseded. The patriots now in the frequency and fervency of their prayers office are kindly willing to continue in the service of their country, while the outsiders, greedy and clamoring for their places, are probably no further distant from the posts they covet with GARFIELD President and ill, than they would be with ARTHUR President and well. This may be cold comfort, but it is all there is for them.

The duty of delivering up, under treaties, fugitives from the justice of certain countries, in the only case which has arisen since the President was wounded, has been complied with, the President affixing his own sign manual to the warrant of extradition.

But suppose there should be a little delay in the execution of these treaty stipulations, the warm expression of sympathy for the President by the heads of those Governments with which we have extradition treaties shows how little they would be inclined to make unreasonable complaints; while it is safe to say the fugitives would be willing to wait. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York kept under advisement for many weeks the question of the rendition o an alleged fugitive on the requisition of the Governor of a State, and even adjourned over a vacation before deciding the case.

The Constitution directs that the President shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; but it does not say when he shall receive them. All the Presidents, from Washington down, have voluntarily placed themselves in a state of temporary inability for the performance of this duty. by absenting themselves from the capital ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the Federalist, says of this constitutional authorization of the President to receive ambassadors, that it is a circumstance that will be without consequence in the administration of the Government."

It is not for a temporary disability such as every President of the United States has voluntarily incurred, and for a circumstance regarded by the framers of the Constitution, such men as HAMILTON, as of no conse quence, that Gen. GARFIELD is to be set aside.

The duties of a President are different at different times and under different circumstances. In time of war his duties are far different from his duties in time of peace. So he might be absent from the capital, either from choice or from illness, during a vacation of the national Legislature, for a length of time that would not be permissiat 4 o'clock in the morning, stripped to the | ble when Congress was in session. The Constitution requires of the President that "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The President may be entirely disabled for the performance of such a task to-day, and yet, when Congress meets, he may be as well able to discharge the duty as he ever was. Such not impossible contingency affords no case of disability which would warrant the Vice-President in superseding the President.

Mr. Colfax says: "Congress has doubtless erred in not settling by law how the constitutional 'inability' of the President should be determined. . . It is a casus omissus." With due submission, we maintain a contrary view. All that Congress can constitutionally do in the premises would be merely declaratory. They can declare that in their opinion disability exists, but it would be a mere declaration, not an adjudication. It would be evidence entitled to the consideration of the Vice-President, and to more or less weight, according to the deliberation and unanimity with which it should be made. Suppose the House of Representatives should pass such a resolution after a tie, merely by the vote of the Speaker; and suppose the Senate should pass the same resolution by the vote of its presiding

dent to grasp the helm of State with such a stormy sea before him.

It is beyond the power of Congress to authorize any tribunal to decide this question except the courts of the United States. It would be a case arising under the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive jurisdiction of which is reposed, by the Constitution, in the United States judiclary; and of which exclusive jurisdiction the United States courts cannot be deprived except by a change of the Constitution.

Mr. Robeson has been ridiculed a good deal for saying that the Vice-President himself must decide the question of disability. But if Mr. Colfax is correct, that this is a casus omissus, then Mr. Robeson is supported by very respectable authority. LEVI WOODBURY, one of the ablest and most learned of American jurists, who at different periods of his life adorned the Senate, the Cabinet, and the bench, said:

"When questions arise, not confided to the judiciary of he States or the United States, the officers concerned in westions must themselves decide them."

It was never intended by the framers of the Constitution that the Vice-President should take the office of President where the disability of the President could fairly be called in question. It must be a clear, undoubted case for him to act; for otherwise he acts at his own imminent peril. There has never been a day since Gen. GAR-FIELD was wounded when Gen. ARTHUR could have assumed the office of President with any safety to himself or any prospect of retaining it; for if he should seize it unwarranted, he would subject himself to impeachment. He could take the oath of office here as well as at Washington; but what magistrate would consent to administer the oath under such circumstances? Arrived at Washington, would the Superintendent of the Public Grounds admit him to the White House? To be sure, the occupancy of the Executive Mansion is not essential to the administration of the Government, and ANDREW JOHNSON lived at a hotel some time after he became President. But would the Army and Navy and the principal civil officers obey or ob serve his orders?

At the very eve of his departure from Washington Gen. GARFIELD manifested a self-possession, a thoughtfulness, and an acuteness in which his numerous physicians. nurses, and attendants were all found lacking. According to our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, it was the President himself who, after the preparations were all completed, made the important and vital suggestion that well man should be first carried down stairs on the bed that had been prepared, to test it. He has selected from among his physicians those to be discharged and those to be retained, a task fully as difficult and delicate as removing and appointing public officers. These things do not argue the existence of that disability provided against in the Constitution. It is true the President has since been much worse; but if there be anything that would shock the sensibilities of all the people of this eeling against the Vice-President, it would be the exhibition of an indecent haste to step into the shoes of a dying President.

It is not surprising that the unprecedented situation should have given rise to a great variety of proposals. Among these some, attributed to different members of the Cabinets have been very ridiculous. Such was the suggestion that Gen. GARFIELD should invite Gen. ARTHUR to the White House to sign the most important documents: in other words, to become the President's clerk or Secretary! Another was that the President should exercise one of the largest and most extraordinary of all his powers, that of invoking an extra session of Congress, to prepare the way for the smooth ascent of the Vice-President to his office-thus, however, conclusively disproving his own disability!

As he has shown himself capable of writing a letter to his aged mother, it is believed that he could at least affix his signature to his own political death warrant. The barbed arrow that is to pierce his breast they will invite him to shoot from his own bow! Then shall be applicable to the President Lord Byron's lines on HENRY KIRKE

" So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain, No more through rolling clouds to soar again, Viewed his own feather on the fatal dark And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart."

It was stated that the doctors would broach this matter to their patient. We do not credit the rumor. Their business is to heal the sick; not to advise him to commit suicide for anybody's benefit.

An invitation from Gen. GARFIELD to Gen ARTHUR to take the office of President would have no legal effect unless it was so framed and addressed as to amount to a resignation; in which case it is certain that Gen. GARFIELD, in the event of his recovery, could not resume the office. It is not for the incumbent to put off and take on the office of President at his

own convenience or pleasure. But the most objectionable of all the expressions on this important subject which have fallen under our notice, is that of Gen. GRANT, which the Inter-Ocean reports in these words:

"If anything was done, the physicians should certify to he Cabinet that they considered the President unable to erform the duties required of him. Then the Cal night consider this certificate and forward it to the Vice President, requesting him to act as President during Gen Canting by disability. There was nothing legal at this; but Gen. GRANT said he could see no other way for secomplishing the end."

These views might more fittingly come from a Mexican adventurer or an Italian bandit than from a man who has been President of the United States for eight years. The coolness with which Gen. GRANT talks of placing a man in the office of President by a proceeding that "there was nothing legal about," may serve to startle the American people at the narrowness of their escape

thwarted this man's unhallowed ambition for a third term.

But even Gen. GRANT agrees with us on

the chief practical point. He says: " There is no present necessity. The Government can get along well enough until Congress meets." It is not unworthy of remark that Senator HOAR of Massachusetts, a ripe scholar and learned lawyer, who has been much talked of by friends of Gen. ARTHUR for Secretary of State, in the event of Gen. GARFIELD's death, ridicules the idea of there being a constitutional case of disability at present. It should be borne in mind that there can be no partnership in the office of President. The Constitution provides that "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States." The indefinite article a means one. The proposition of a plural executive was fully considered by the Convention that framed the Constitution, and was rejected. Many years afterward the plan of a dual executive was earnestly advocated by JOHN C. CALHOUN; but it met with no favor from the people.

When the Vice-President succeeds to the office, he becomes President. This point has been a good deal discussed; but we think the contemporaneous construction of a similar provision in an early draft of the Constitution settles it. The original plan for a Constitution, as reported by the Committee of Detail, contained no provision for a Vice-President of the United States; but it did provide that in case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen or until the disability of the President be removed; and referring to this clause, Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania remarked that "the President of the Senate was to be President of the United States . . in cases of vacancy;" and Mr. Madison, who immediately followed him in the debate, said: "The President of the Senate also is to be occasionally President of the United States."

JAMES WILSON was one of the ablest men in the Convention, and there can be no higher authority on the interpretation of the Constitution than James Madison; and here we have conclusive proof that in the opinion of these two, among the giants of the convention, a clause conferring upon the Vice-President authority to exercise the powers and duties of President, in a certain contingency, conferred upon him, if the contingency arose, the office of President.

Whether, when the office of President devolves upon the Vice-President, on account of the inability of the President, he is to hold the office until the expiration of the term of four years for which he was elected, or whether the President, if his inability is removed, is to resume his office, we consider an open question.

An argument that the Vice-President, once in the office of President, is to hold on to the end of the term, may be derived from the fact that in the original draft providing for country, creating an intense revulsion of the succession of the Vice-President, there was a distinct limit to the period for which he should exercise the powers and duties of President by the addition of these words: " Until another President be chosen or until the inability of the President be removed," whereas in the Constitution as adopted this limitation is omitted as to the Vice-President, but retained as to any other officer who may be called to act as President. "Affirmative words," says Chief Justice MARSHALL, "are often, in their operation, negative of other objects than those affirmed." Applying this rule of construction to the clause of the Constitution under consideration, does not the affirmative limitation of the office of President to any other officer who may succeed to it, and the omission of it in the provision for the succession of the Vice-President, show that the limitation is not applicable to the Vice-President; more especially as in the early draft it was in terms extended to the Vice-President, but in the Constitution as adopted is deliberately omitted as to him?

> We know very well that this view is at variance with the construction commonly put upon the Constitution by the people at large; and if a Vice-President, succeeding to the office of President on account of the disability of the elected incumbent, should hold on to the office after the removal of such disability, we might expect to see a very lively discussion as to the true meaning of this clause of the Constitution.

We make these brief remarks upon this unsettled branch of the subject on account of the deep interest felt in it; and not because it is relevant to the chief question now under discussion, which is the meaning of the word disability. The construction of that word cannot be controlled or influenced by any consideration respecting the duration of the Vice-President's term, should he take office on account of the President's inability.

When the duties of the office descend to the Vice-President all its powers go with them; and it would be unjust and cruel to exact of him the proper discharge of his duties without leaving him free, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make his own selection of heads of departments.

It is only fair toward Gen. ARTHUR to say that we do not believe that he has ever for a moment thought of attempting to assume the office of President under any circumstances that have yet existed; and although it may show a confidence in human nature at which skeptics will smile, we believe, and have reason to believe, that Gen. ARTHUR has, from the beginning all along, earnestly desired the recovery of Gen. GARFIELD.

In our judgment, the United States, during the last seventy days, have presented the most sublime spectacle in the whole history of human governments. Fifty is tied to the mouth of a loaded cannon, and officer, it would require a bold Vice-Presi- from the greatest of dangers when they | millions of people governing them-

selves, abstaining even from any act of violence toward the most abhorred of criminals, the assassin of the President; the great crowds collected along the line by the passage of the prostrate form of Gen. GARFIELD through three States, greeting him everywhere with regardiul silence, restraining the cheers that rose spontaneously to their lips, lest the noise should disturb him; the necessary, routine business of the Executive Department moving smoothly on, like nicely adjusted, well-oiled, noiseless machinery! Would that THOMAS JEFFERSON could have lived to behold this day the fulfilment of his fondest hopes and brightest visions, showing how little government an intelligent, self-respecting people really require. This is true liberty!

# The Creedmoor Meeting.

Although at one time it seemed probable that the short-sighted policy of the State authorities, in withdrawing this year the prizes they have hitherto offered for competitive rifle firing by the National Guard. and in denying also the transportation to Creedmoor hitherto allowed, would severely cripple, if not wholly destroy, the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. no such unfortunate result, it, is gratifying

to learn, will be produced. The meeting begins to-morrow, and it will offer its customary attractions to riflemen. Through the exertions of the directors, and the interest shown by some citizens who recognize the value of these contests in making and keeping the militia effective, the prizes which the State this year refused have been replaced by private liberality. The lack of transportation for the teams which has hitherto been supplied by the State, has in like manner been partly made up. This lack threatened to prevent the attendance at Creedmoor of any teams from the interior: but the Eric and Central Railroads came to the rescue by issuing riflemen's excursion tickets for the contest at a reduced rate.

In consequence of the Yorktown display, several States which had intended to be represented this year at Creedmoor in the Inter-State and International matches will be debarred from attending. The contest will therefore probably be confined to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York; the latter being compelled to depend upon a team composed of volunteers, as the State still refuses to de anything toward maintaining the reputation of its citizen soldiery as riflemen, even upon the range where their fame was achieved. Though Michigan intends to send some of her troops to Yorktown, possibly she may be represented by team at Creedmoor.

The National Rifle Association have taken a wise step in providing for one extra series of continuous matches, extending through every day of the meeting, beginning on its opening day. In these matches any member of the National Guard may, on making a proper score, qualify in all the classes and win his marksman's badge. This opportunity will doubtless be embraced by many members of the regiments of New York city and Brooklyn. It is to be hoped that both the officers and the men of the different organizations in these cities will do all they can to swell the ranks of the competitors at Creedmoor. By a very full attendance, their appreciation of its value to the National Guard will be shown, and an effectual influence may be exerted on the conduct of the State authorities with regard to it in future years.

# A Husband Seeking Revenge.

It appears by a despatch which we printe vesterday, from New Haven, that the husband of BLANCHE DOUGLASS has arrived in that city, and that he avows his determination to do everything in his power to have his wife nunished.

There are limits to the revenge which a husband may indulge in toward a wife who has even been unfaithful to him. It is no time to avenge himself when she is overwhelmed by other charges as serious as those brought against BLANCHE DOUGLASS. Rather should be for the time being become oblivious to his own wrongs, and gallantly exert himself to see that she is not punished more severely than she deserves.

A few days ago Secretary Hunr inspected the Tallapoosa at the Washington Navy Yard. The Army and Navy Register is authority for the following dialogue between the Secretary and Commander KELLOGO, which occurred just before Judge HUNT went ashore:

'I saw some ladies sitting outside of your door on the hurricane deck. Who are they?

My wife and Jaughter, replied the Commander.

"I upderstand you had quite a nice little entertainment during your trip to New York and back. Are you aware that there is an order in existence which says:

Women shall not be allowed to reside on board vessels of the may in commission for sea service, nor shall they be taken as passengers on such vessels under any circumstances," and that you have violated that order?

"I assure you, sir. I had no intention of intringing the regulations of the service."

You may not have done so intentionally, but you have, nevertheless, violated that order."

All this, which was "spoken in an ordinary conversational tone." was overheard by a number of persons accompanying the Secretary, as well as by several of the ship's officers. The rumor got abroad that Commander Kellogo was to be relieved of the command of the Taliapoosa for disobedience of orders. Kettood called that evening upon the Secretary to ask if the report was true. He was sternly informed that a decison in his case would be rendered the next morning. The next morning Judge HUNT's decision was communicated by him for the information of the public; "The order was misconstrued all around. I trust you will state there was no ill-feeling exhibited either on my part or by anybody else. Commander Kellook will be continued in command of the Talla-

There is good material here for burlesque opera. No wonder the order has been "mis construed all around." Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in fitting up the Taliapoosa as an excursion boat for the benefit of Cabinet officers, their families, and their friends. To accommodate pleasure travel is notoriously the object of this ship's existence. Commander Kelloco's mistake was in supposing that he would be allowed to follow the example of his superiors and go a-yachting on his own account. He richly earned the Secretary's sharp rebuke. Nice little entertainments on board the Government yacht are not for him.

President WHITE stands up for the integrity of the Cornell crew, and attributes its failure to the fact that the boys were "vexed, discouraged, and out of sorts." That being the case, the question arises. Were the young men fair representatives of the pluck and manliness of our American colleges? Cornell should make a better showing of grit than that.

The pastor and ruling elders of Calvary

Presbyterian Church of San Francisco have been accused by ex-Deacon and ex-Sunday School Superintendent ROBERTS. The trouble is all on account of Mrs. Coopen. This lady for years has taught a Bible class of some 200 members, and, ex-Deacon Roberts says, has not taught it according to the Westminster Cate chism and the doctrinal standards and traditions of the Presbyterian faith. On the contrary, he affirms that she has taught rationalism and heterodoxy to an alarming extent. Ex-Deacon Roberts does not appear to charge Mrs. Coopen with teaching contrary to the

Rible, but contrary to Presbyterianism. Pastor HEMPHILL and the elders sustain Mrs. Cooper, and charge the ex-deacon with a mortid scent for heresy, and an uncontrollable desire to lord it over his brethren, and even over his pastor. The San Francisco Presbytery are to decide on the weighty question. One result is that Mrs. Coopen's Bible class is fast growing in size.

Potomac Flats-The Pest and the Remedy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen. Grant now says that he approved of Boss Shepherd's plan of filling up the Potomac flats. It was a high-handed outrage, but was fortunately stopped before Observatory Hill was half cut down, and the dirt dumped into the channel on the Washington side. That channel is now practically closed above Long Bridge, and we have a horrid stench coming from the mouth of the great stagnant sewer, emptying six feet under low tide, with no current to carry it down.

If the flats are filled it will be still worse. Never was so stupid a project entertained as that of reclaiming those flats for building purposes. It will cost many times more to fill them than to remove them. The latter will be a certain remedy. It will remove the malaria entirely, will give a much-needed river front all the way up on the Washington side, and will keep the floods down by allowing more expansion. In February last the water rose higher than ever before. Why? Because a large portion of the river had become filled up in the course of a few years past, and the floods had less room to expand. Long Bridge is the principal cause of this filling up. It ought to be built on piers instead of a causeway; or, what

would be better, remove it altogether. The newspapers of Washington are mostly subsidized in the interest of the flat fillers' big job. The District Commissioners are openly working in favor of the wicked project which if carried out, will certainly ruin the city, and cause the removal of the capital-

AN OLD INHABITANT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10,

New York Bathers and New York Sharks TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the oung men along the river front were exciting public in-erest by the number and size of the sharks they caught, was foremost among those who repaid them with admittion feet. I believe I saw all but one or two of those aught. I am fond of swimming and wanted to see wha ort of a thing might some day get held of me. Since

Are the Milk Cans Watched Closely Enough TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Son of Sept. 4 there was an article on milk and koumy is which reterred to a paper read by me before the West chester County Medical Society. This paper was pub chester County Medical Society. This paper was pub-lished in the Molicul Econd, not as stated in the article, in The North American Medical Jagrand. Some expressions in the article of your contributor would lead to the infer-ence that I desire the milkingen to be heered, like the beer sellers, for revenue. This is not the sense of my proposition. I propose to heene the milkingen in order that they may be more fully under the control of the health authorities, and that the latter may ascertain more fully the damage done by discassed milk, thereby they may be more fully under the control of the h authorities, and that the latter may ascertain fully the damage done by diseased milk, thereby ig we may avoid the humiliating spectacle of health is thowing away good, sound akim milk, allowing a same time the sale of milk from cattle suffering all forms of disease, which undoubtedly kills himsof milking that the continuate infants.

F. Batean, M. D.

# The Battle with Cameronism

From the Languiter Intelligence Mr. Charles S. Wolfe's announcement of his dependent Republican candidacy for State Treasurer is much more significance than the promise it makes o Democratic success or of enlivening what was expected to be a duil campaign. Mr. Wolfe is often adjudged ever by his friends to be indiscreef; he is acknowledged ever by his enemies to be honest; but it is a mistake to sur pose that he acts entirely upon inpulse. In this instance he has measured the consequences of his action and calculated its effect as a factor in State politics. If simply proposes to submit to his party a test of the popular strength of the two elements which compose it, which he thinks can be made with less serious consequences in this off year than in any ther. He knows the sudgment expressed by the State and Office Ring element was not the honest indoment of the masses of Republicans in Pennsylvania, and he ap peals from the packed convention to the free voters. His scheme lacks "regularity" and its announcement comes after some of his newspapers and political friends have with feeble anology "caught on" to the machine. But it is a year when "regularity" counts the less, and a great many Republicats may be disposed, now that the issue is made up, to record their votes on the same side as their honest feelings are.

## Catching Bass in a Hammock. From the Livingston Republican.

From the Livingdon Expublican.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week there was a curious scene witnessed on Conesus Lose. M. I. Foreyth and his family, and Edward Botterway and his siter were staying at Waiton, and on Wednesday evening some of the party placed a samp with a reflector upon the how of the boat for the novelty and convenience of having a lamp while rowing, and were amazed by the curious antics of the base and pickerel, which commenced immping all around them, and one two pound thack base actually imped into the boat. On the next evening the experiment was renewed, and a hammeck fastened to a pole into which four large base jumped one weighing four pounds. Those who witnessed the novel exhibition were greatly excited. Large pickerel and base leaped mily six feet from the water, and skimmed a distance of a rod or more before disappearing. They came up in all directions some of them striking violently the bottom and sides of the boat, and some being at a distance of several rode.

#### Mr. Manning's Case Delicately Stated From the Dunville Rem.

From a private source we learn that Mr. W. T. Maining late of this town and row of Dakota Territory, had a difficulty with a man inclines name we failed to learn; and in self-defence had to use the pistol, which, we understand, he did with marked effect. From the same source we dear that Mr. J. T. Garvey, for a long time foreman of the Same ander Mr. Manning ownle in this city, is Sheriff of the county in which the difficulty occurred. Our best wishes are for Mr. Manning a speedy exit out of his present trouble.

#### Something New in Hear Stories. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Bert Harris camped out in Logan Caffon, U Bort Harris camped out in Locali Canon. Com-one night has been. About 12 o'clock he awoke and covered that he and his bedding were being draged win the minutain size has been greatly hear. Harris is almost paralyzed by fear, but managed finally to ricele out of the quits drop to the ground, and crawl way among the role. The crizicity went some distance th the bedding lost fining that his expected prey had caped he set up a distance that his expected prey had caped he set up a distance that he harris stayed shiver-gin the canon for the remainder of the night.

## Bidding for a Baby. From the San Frameisco Chronicle

In the grass of the feast grounds at Tucson, T, last Sunday night, a righty dressed Nexican girl alloy was lying on her back and crying at the distant lars, when Col. J. D. Dean discovered her. A large rows som gathered. One American lay of the art eers wanted him to radio her off and, as the excite-fit ran high, he might have cleared a thousand dol-s had be done so. But he declined all offers, adopted in and housed, and purser in charge of a Mexican man to be nursed.

Gloomy Prospects for the Peanut Crop. From Bradstree's Our Norfolk advices are that the peanut crop is not as promising as last reported. Some localities in which it was thought there would be a two-thirds crow will not average one half, and it is believed to be too rate for rain to be of much benefit may.

The Truly Good Defender of the Falth. In vain may intidelity's cold wave Across the Western prairies roll And vainly may Peoria's skeptic rave.

Densing that he has a soul, At Cincinnati Satan's efforts weaken,

Mat by a truly good, hereic Deacor This worthy man, the nation's pride and hone. Although by wicked partners vexed, Who labor to contract his moral scope,

And on by politics perplexed, Fears not the weightly sword of truth to gird on, Aithough his legs may bend beneath the burder

The heats of evil come, a herrid herde, But all too rashly tempt their fate, When Deacon Richard draws his shining award, And meets them at the city's gate;

There, day by day, a short but flamy beacon, Stands furth the truly good, herose Descun-Good, moral men will ardently desire That this detender of the faith

May always safely pass through Satan's fire. Without a burn, without a scathe, Unharmed by all his waked partners' capers, Unfrested by the postage on his papers.

O. Cincinnati! famed for hogs and beer, Secrenties of dripk and tood Safe is thy future, and the course is sicar. Protected by the Truly Good ! Lexions of devils can't make thee a Solom, While Deacon Richard Smith remains to prod 'em-

### SUNBEAMS.

Jamfull is the name of a Colorado town. -Tennyson is writing a drama for Irving. -The Queen gave a dinner at Holyrood

House on the review of Scottish volunteers -Erasmus Darwin died in London recently at the age of 77. He was a brother of the idustrious p uralist, Charles Darwin.

-Three sisters were married in one wedding in St. Louis. There were eighteen bridesmands, an

-The value of the unoccupied land at the

east end of the Thames embankment has risen from \$200,000 to \$120,000 an acre in ten years -A girl received a reward of \$10 from her

ather for climbing a church steeple at Saranac, Mich. standing on the knob, and cheering for Col. Ingersal -A Connecticut maniac's belief is that he is divine, and therefore has a right to rice free on rath-roads. He tries to kill conductors who deny his claim.

-A sham battle at Bloomington, Ill., was not altorether bloodless. One soldier was wounded by lank cartridge, and another was run over by a cannon Mr. George Russell seem to have been the only three

-Mr. Broderick, Lord Lymington, and new members in the British House of Commons wh -A traveller was lately killed on an Eng-

lish railroad by his own portmanteau, which he had placed on the rack above and opposite, and which in th ollision struck him with fatal force. -Numerous fires occurred during August n Sardinia. They are supposed to have been occasioned

by the shepherds as a vendetta against the proprietors the woods, who have prohibited shooting this year. -Lord Rawton is in London, preparing to commence his editorial labors in connection with the capers bequeathed to him by Beaconsfield. Certain

legal formalities prevented their being given un before. -The Brunswick monument at Geneva, which was built at a cost of \$500,000, and completed only two years ago, has become so dilapidated, owing to the subsidence of the ground, that it stands in need of re ates which will cost \$4 (00)

-There stands at Long Branch, hidden way beneath balconies and cornices, the square box built out of ship timber by the famous old Commodore Stockton, at a time when Jersey architects thought it dangerous, in view of the high winds, to erect a twostory house on Long Branch beach.

-It is stated, on the authority of W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., that a canary bird living near Sheerness, England, is able to utter sentences so as to be readily understood. Sometimes the bird interpolates phrases in a song, but it is heard to better advantage when it speaks, as it often does, without singing

-Mr. James Arthington of Leeds has offered the Wesieyan Foreign Mission Society \$10,000 as the nucleus of a fund for establishing Wesieyanism in Central Arrics, along the line of the territories vinted by Livingstone and Stanley, and an appeal is made to Methodist young men to go as missionary ministers. -Count Henri Jourdouil, a descendant of

one of the oldest houses of French Legitimist nobles, has

been arrested in Vienna. He is accused, while recently staying in the fashionable Belgian resort of Spa, of having stolen a carriage and pair of horses, and with having after selling them, quitted the country with the proceeds -One of the new London bubbles is the Pure Beverage Company, formed for the purpose of manufacturing and promoting the use of pure health-giv-ing, non-intoxicating beverages, possessing such stimung, non-intoxicating beverages, possessing such stimu-ating and invigorating properties as shall be an induce-

-Another relie of old London is to disanear. On the northern side of Holborn, close to the site now destined for a new hotel, is a house at present util zed by the Midland Railway Company as an office for the delivery and receipt of parcels. In it once lived llaydu, the composer, and in it he is believed to have written his "Creation."

ment to their popular adoption as substitutes for alco-

-One of the first theatrical fallures of the season was that of a new comic opera company, the members of which made a street parade every afternoon, circus fashion, in the costumes to be worn at night They drew immense crowds outdoors, but not in the heatres, and, after visiting several New England cities, heir manager deserted them.

-Robert Howe, a candidate for Mayor of an Francisco, seeks to free himself from the charge of saving employed a Chinese servant in his family or upon his fruit ranch in southern California. As to the first count, the candidate clears himself from the imputation y saying that he has seven daughters, and has never even had occasion to hire help. As to the farm, he is only part owner, and the labor is bired by the contractor

-There is a peculiar religious sect in tussia which is characterized by rare purity of doctrine and practice, endeavoring to live in the closest possible conformity with the letter of the Scriptures. No member s permitted to possess any property beyond the frugal needs of existence. Purity and chastity are among the first requirements. It sufficiently describes the brutal character of the surrounding population to say that the followers of this sect have been subjected to much suffering and persecution.

-The amount of money which the Peruvian Government has received from the sale of guano ir estimated at twenty-four hundred millions of deliars. All it has to show for this large sum are four or five railroads, which have cost one hundred and fifty mill on the night the contract for the Oroya Radread wet signed Meiggs, the contractor is said to have presented couquet, concealed in which were bills to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars.

-The Rev. Moses C. Welsh of St. Augusine, Fla., not only seeks to refute the claim of especial neekness for Moses, but to prove that Moses never made t "What he said of himself was, not that he was very seck above all the sons of men, but was more plagued, ifflicted, or cast down;" and this version Mr. Welsh maintains. "is warranted by the circumstances, Moses eing at the time harassed indoors by his shrewish wife whom he had married somewhat late in his, and out of loors by the nagging and cantankerous Israclites.

-The young King of Bayaria is fond of travelling incognito. Recently he made a trip inte switzerland, and there, while crossing a seclinded valley ie fell in with three young. Alpine peasants and entered nto conversation with them. The young men had heard that the Savarian sovereign was in th oon began to talk about him. Louis the Solitary, as his affectionate subjects call him, readily joined in the dis-cussion of himself, and enjoyed it so well that when he parted from his comrades he left them considerably richer pecuniarily than when they met.

-The affair between Miss Neilie Hazeline, the noted St. Louis belle, and John Amweg, a cherus singer in an opera company, has been settled. Amwes rought an action for damages against W. B. Hazeitine. r., and Frederick W. Paramore, respectively brother and affianced husband of the girl, for having entired him that his story of having wen her lave was a lie. He sub equently produced love letters, sentimentally inscribed pictures, and other proofs that she had either fallen esperately in love with him or was turning him into diversion. Her father has now settled the case out ourt, by paying Amweg \$500, besides \$1,000 counsel fors.

-One of the last numbers of the suprested Gold reports the managere of the family of a twish innkeeper near Wassixow, in the Government of Kieff. Mordko Rykleman, the innkeeper, was awakened he house and by voices demanding admission. Looking out of the window and seeing a band of peasants armed th cudgels, he refused to open. The peasants the? burst the door and murdered the innkeeper's father, wife, and six children. Rykleman himself escaped to Wassikow, but when he returned to the inn with a company of soldiers they found only the corpus of his family. The murderers had earned off oversthing is alue from the house, and were about to set it on fire hen they took alarm at the approach of the soldiers Nine pensants were detected soon afterward while divid ing some of the stolen property, and were ladged in prison. They are to be tried by a military court.

-Year by year the British army, once the most beautifulty clad and brilliantly equipped in the world, loses something in picture squeness. Fasthers and paulettes are gone, and, except with the huseirs live it gold or silver has all but disappeared. Such is the race or economy and utility that every button, save such M may be absolutely necessary to keep his clothes upon his back, has vanished from the soldier a tunic. The marine are still permitted half a dozan such ornaments on the skirt of their tunies, but it is enough to make soldiers to spendent and civilians smile to observe how intum after utton is cut off the uniforms of both cavalry and infan try. Two are all that are now allowed at the back of the nfantry tunic. The very langues are pared down to the merest selvage. Those decorations which cave prette ness and variety to the uniform, and were once regarded as the distinctive hadges of regiments, are now in this more than tiny patches upon the cuff and collar-

-Popular indignation has been awakened a the city of Imabruck by an exhibition of great H tary brusality. During a fractifully atorney night and ordering a battalion of soldiery to start on a remarch, and selected as the place for the me saves read that is dangerous even by day and to these with it. It leads through woodband and one rashed that are of great depth and extremely difficult to rank During the march one of the soldiers, a man is merital traild and unusual strength, lost his furling and fell to legs broken and otherwise terribly inputed and if tances of cruelty are so frequent to the derman and an armire that only natural harbarity used among the efficers that assisted for them needless to say that they do not domined the govern of purhames entertained by the Footh of decimaly life military service.